

The star *c* appears to have been observed with the mural circle at Washington Observatory in 1849; see Zone 232, No. 9, at page 275 of the Appendix II. to the volume of *Observations* for 1869. The mean place there given for 1850.0 is as follows:—

$$\begin{array}{rcccl} & \text{h} & \text{m} & \text{s} & \\ \text{R.A.} = & 7 & 57 & 26.8 & \\ & & & & \text{Decl.} = -34\ 40\ 11.0 \\ & & & & \text{''} \end{array}$$

The magnitude for the time of the Washington observation is stated to be the 9th. The star is therefore probably variable. Most of the stars compared with the comet have never been observed in the meridian, or their places have been only approximately determined. On the completion of the reductions, the results shall be forwarded.

Observatory, Windsor, N.S.W.,
1874, August 27.

Sextant Observations of Coggia's Comet (III. 1874) in South Africa.
By Andrew A. Anderson, Esq.

(Extract from a Letter to the Astronomer Royal.)

I observed a Comet for the first time in the Eastern hemisphere about 15° above the horizon early in the morning. At the time I was in lat. 23° 30' S., long. 28° 54' E.; travelling in my ox-waggon towards this place, and at every opportunity when the clouds would permit, I took observations as to its position in the heavens, and I forward to you a *rough* diagram of the same. The comet appears very bright; the tail is apparently short, but as the moonlight is bright, it lessens its appearance materially. My observations were taken with a pocket sextant, the glasses of which are very dull from damp, and only stars of the first magnitude can be seen well through them, therefore I cannot depend on the accuracy of the minutes, as it is difficult to say when the two objects observed are in conjunction, but in every other respect my diagram is correct. Between July 27 and August 8, the distance of the comet from several of the principal stars was measured. The stars were A = *α Orionis*, B = *Sirius*, C = *ζ Argûs*, D = *γ Argûs*, and E = *Canopus*. The comet's apparent path passed very nearly through *ζ* and *γ Argûs*. The observations are as follow:—

On July 27, 1874, I took observations of the stars A, B, C, D, and E:—

From A to B	15	39
„ B „ C	28	52
„ C „ D	8	27
„ D „ E	17	33
„ E „ C	21	00
„ B „ E	36	26

			h	m	s	'
July 27	B to Comet at	4	30	A.M.	16	48
	C " "	4	50	"	20	24
	E " "	4	21	"	36	48
28	B " "	4	25	"	17	32
	C " "	4	32	"	18	04
	E " "	4	44	"	34	48
29	B " "	4	20	"	18	24
	C " "	4	34	"	15	41
	E " "	4	47	"	33	00
30	B " "	4	15	"	19	24
	C " "	4	30	"	13	23
	E " "	4	44	"	31	04
31	} Cloudy					
Aug. 1						
2	B " "	4	10	"	23	47
	C " "	4	26	"	6	39
	E " "	4	41	"	25	31
3	B " "	4	15	"	25	23
	C " "	4	22	"	4	24
	E " "	4	36	"	24	02
4	B " "	4	5	"	27	12
	C " "	4	13	"	2	10
	E " "	4	26	"	22	25
5	B " "	4	12	"	29	00
	C " "	4	30	"	0	04
	E " "	4	42	"	21	06
6	B " "	4	0	"	30	41
	C " "	4	10	"	2	11
	E " "	4	16	"	19	49
7	B " "	4	0	"	32	23
	C " "	4	7	"	4	16
	E " "	4	20	"	18	50
8	B " "	4	0	"	34	00
	C " "	4	10	"	6	25
	E " "	4	20	"	18	06

*Barkly, Griqualand West, South Africa,
1874, August 8.*